

House Fails to Override President's Veto of Daylight Saving Bill Senator Swanson Sounds Keynote of Administration's Defense of League of Nations---President to Help in Enforcement of Dry Law

House Fails to Override President's Veto of Daylight Saving Bill

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—An attempt to override the President's veto of the daylight saving repealer failed in the house today. Opponents of the measure lacked 23 votes of the two-thirds necessary to pass the measure over the President's veto. After the vote the bill was referred to the agricultural committee.

New York Supreme Court Grand Jury Will Investigate "Criminal Anarchy"

NEW YORK, July 14.—(By United Press.)—A special session of the supreme court grand jury here beginning August 11th to investigate "criminal anarchy" was authorized in a proclamation made public today by Governor Smith. Justice Weeks will have charge of the investigation. Attorney General Newton has given out a statement summarizing results of the legislative inquiry into bolshevik activities in which he charges that propaganda, backed by the Russian bolsheviks, was handled in the United States by Ludwig Martens, so-called soviet ambassador.

French General Will Head Allied Force in Near East Against Bela Kun

LONDON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—General Franchel de Esprey, French commander in the Near East, will head Allied police operations against Bela Kun, the Hungarian soviet leader, according to an exchange Telegraph dispatch today. The Allied attack was expected to begin today.

Big Bunch of Firearms Turned In at Long View, Texas, Today

LONG VIEW, TEXAS, July 14.—(By United Press.)—More than a thousand firearms have been turned in by citizens today following a declaration of martial law. This action was taken in order to minimize the danger of further race trouble. Quiet prevailed today, with troops on guard.

Thousand Seamen Will be on Strike By Tomorrow, Say Officials

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—Seamen's union officials today asserted that a thousand seamen would be on strike tomorrow, according to information received by the shipping board here. The strikers want employment of Americans first, wage increase of \$15 a month, eight hours a day. Board officials planned to confer late today with striking representatives in an effort to reach an agreement.

Republicans of Middle West Have Agreed on Presidential Candidate

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—Middle west republicans have agreed upon Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, as their presidential candidate, Representative Smith, chairman of the Illinois state republican committee, declared today.

Charge Babe Was Neglected

KNOXVILLE, July 14.—Charged with criminal negligence in that he permitted his 10-month-old child to strangle to death without calling in the services of a physician for relief, Will Patton, residing about 12 miles from Knoxville, near Colway, was bound over to criminal court Saturday afternoon under bond of \$1,000, following a preliminary hearing before Magistrate M. B. Byington. Bond was made immediately. According to testimony which was offered in the case, the baby had swallowed some beans early Friday morning and came became lodged in the child's throat in such manner that a slow process of strangulation ensued. The condition of the baby, it was testified, became serious about 9 o'clock of the same morning, and its mother expressed her intention of calling a physician. The family, it is testified, belong to what is locally known as the "Holy Rollers."

Five Degrees Below Freezing

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Temperature five degrees below freezing was encountered and sun was observed at 10 p. m. Thursday night over Arcadia, Fla., by Lieut. Chas. C. Chauncey and Serg. Thomas Cook, two aviators, who took an army plane 20,000 feet up from Carlstrom field at that hour. An 85-minute flight was made as an experiment in seeking out the report.

The father, the man who was given a hearing Saturday, it was testified, refused to call in a physician, but instead called in the head of the church in that community. The testimony further showed that for several hours they carried the child, which was said to have been having spasms at the time, about in their arms, praying and crying out, but persistently refusing to resort to medicinal treatment. After suffering for almost seven hours, according to Squire Byington, who heard the testimony, the child died at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Wilson Gives Little Hope of Relief

WASHINGTON, July 14.—War-time prohibition is likely to continue for a considerable period to come, perhaps even to January 16, 1920, when constitutional prohibition takes effect—it became evident today at the close of an hour's conference at the White House between President Wilson and the Washington newspaper correspondents. There are innumerable stumbling blocks to interfere with the fulfillment of the view, voice openly two weeks ago in official circles, that the ban might be removed within six or seven weeks. Wilson, covering one of the various features discussed, made it clear that it probably will be impossible to declare the demobilization of the army complete until the peace treaty has been ratified and certain of its military features are executed by Germany. The war-time prohibition law, passed last November, provides that from July 1 intoxicants must not be sold until demobilization is complete.

It became known, too, that the ratification of the peace treaty by Germany, reported in Berlin dispatches, has the effect of lifting the blockade in force since the beginning of the war against trade between Germany and all other nations. The trading with the enemy act, in the view of Wilson, will not interfere with future trade between the United States and Germany.

Actually, according to the War Department figures, the demobilization of the army is 75 per cent complete, with discharges at the rate of about 100,000 a week. If the rate of discharges continues, it is evident that the army will be down to an authorized basis within a few more weeks.

However, Wilson understands that it probably will be impossible to declare demobilization complete until the peace treaty takes effect, which means, of course, ratification.

On top of this it will be necessary to keep an army in the field until Germany complies with the military requirements of the treaty, which may take from one to four months for such requirements as turning over to the allies the remaining army stores and equipment still in German hands.

Wilson's conference with the newspaper correspondents covered a variety of subjects, among them, besides the questions of demobilization and trading with Germany, such matters as the work of the peace conference in Paris, the controversy with Italy over Fiume, the fact that the United States will have a hand in framing the peace treaties with Turkey and Bulgaria, although not at war with those countries, the Franco-American agreement that the number of votes necessary in the senate to make reservations in the peace treaty and the possibility of the treaty being ratified by the senate.

Judge Sanford To Go Higher

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The Nashville Tennessean Sunday published the following: According to reports from Washington, Judge E. T. Sanford, Federal district judge for Middle and East Tennessee, has a good chance of being appointed United States circuit judge of appeals to succeed Judge John M. Warrington, who recently resigned on account of ill health.

Largest Man In A. E. F. Now Cop

WEIRTON, W. Va., July 14.—John Lindsey Carroll, who had the distinction of being the largest man in the army overseas, has joined the local police force. He stands 6 feet 9 1/4 inches in his stocking feet and weighs 278 pounds. His home is in Smithfield, W. Va.

There are as many men who underestimate their powers as there are who overestimate.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

By FRANK J. TAYLOR.
(United Press Staff Correspondent).

NEW YORK, July 12.—More people in Soviet Russia are learning to read than are learning to write. The bolsheviks want people to know how to read in order to facilitate the spread of "communist gospel." A wide-spread refit system of education is being put into effect, not only for youngsters, but also for the elders.

The bolsheviks have established schools that are a wide departure from anything known in Russia heretofore. Many features are not radically different from elementary American schools, which the Russians are copying.

The first feature to go by the board in Russia was religion. Schools were formerly conducted by priests and the curriculum was two-thirds religion and one-third education. This order is reversed now. The bolsheviks are teaching two-thirds socialism and communism and one-third education, the latter being mostly reading and writing. Since many of the children in the cities were starving, the bolshevik government in Moscow and Petrograd is serving a noon meal to children in school. In many schools clothes are being issued to the children whose parents cannot supply them.

The education program, considered by bolshevik leaders to be far in advance of anything in vogue today, practically takes the raising and educating of children out of the hands of the family and places children in charge of the state.

The Russian code of labor requires that everyone work, women as well as men, except that women have eight weeks before and eight weeks after the birth of a child during which time they may stay at home.

At all times the mother must leave her babies at public nurseries, where the state will take charge of them and educate them. Already some of these nurseries have been established, and the bolshevik government anticipates bringing up the next generation according to certain "proper" theories.

The bolsheviks are working out their educational system in the cities, and thus far have done nothing for the children of the country. They plan to extend their system to the rural districts later. The peasants have been slower to accept the benevolences of paternal bolsheviks.

In developing their educational system the bolsheviks face a tremendous problem, due to the enormous percentage of illiteracy in Russia. Systems of adult night schools have been started in the cities for the grown-ups who do not know how to read and write, or who want to take up special studies. The universities have been opened to everyone, free of charge, and for the most part are attended by older people. The normal student body is mobilized at the front.

Lectures and meetings are the most popular form of education at present. There are meetings by the thousands everywhere. In soviet Russia there is little else to do but go to meetings in the evening, aside from a limited number of theatres.

Cafes, to which the Russians used to flock, are closed by order of the soviet government. Restaurants and all other gathering places likewise are no more. In places of these European institutions the bolsheviks offer specially arranged meetings, at which are served lectures on socialism, communism and world-revolution.

The state has on its pay-rolls a staff of speakers, many of whom were formerly street agitators in America and England, who are engaged as educators of the people. To attract people to these meetings the most noted singers, musicians and dancers give performances after the lectures. The press and the theater is used to spread bolshevik education. Public places and clubs have been confiscated for the meeting places. In Moscow the nobles' club has been turned into a labor temple, and is the principal meeting place. The public has opportunity to attend the theater and opera on a partly communist and partly capitalistic basis. All theaters are confiscated by

Germans Plot To Rob U. S. Army

COBLENZ, Thursday, July 10.—A plot involving wholesale thefts of food, automobile tires and other troop supplies for shipment to Germany has been uncovered by army officers here, it was learned today when several Germans who are alleged to have had a hand in the plans were arrested.

Three cars of American bacon and three cars of tires and tubes, which were billed through the unoccupied Germany as empties, were returned to Coblenz today from the edge of the bridgehead. Officers say that shipments under various pretexts have been going on for weeks and possibly months, and they estimate the loss to the army at several million marks.

540 U. S. Citizens Slain In Mexico Since Year 1910

NEW YORK, July 14.—From data on file in the office of the National Association for the protection of American Rights in Mexico, a list of 317 Americans citizens murdered in Mexico since December, 1910, has been compiled.

The list is far from complete, the number murdered being estimated at 540.

No reparation has ever been obtained by the United States Government in any of these cases, and in the majority of instances not even a formal protest has been filed with the Mexican government, nor have reports on many of these outrages, on file in the State Department at Washington, been made public.

Say Women Good As Men Workers

LONDON, (By Mail.)—The report of the War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry records the history of a change in the British social and economic system so great it is described as "an industrial revolution." The change began in the "nineties" with the development of automatic machinery. This brought women into the machine shops, but in very small numbers because the rate of pay for women was less than half that of the men doing the same work. Women's physiological disadvantages were generally regarded, right up to the time of the war, as a tremendous disadvantage of their industrial value.

The war has changed all that. In July, 1914, the number of women employed on metals, machines, etc., was 172,000; during the war it rose to 819,000. The main reason why the change is regarded as an industrial revolution lies in the fact that women's pay for this work has been more than trebled, and they work today on the same footing as men. Hence it is supposed that women will remain in industry.

the state, and their former owners are gone. For the most part the stage stars remain the same, monthly bonuses up to three thousand rubles per month being paid them to encourage them to continue their roles. The opera and ballet in Moscow is as well staged as ever, and is beautiful beyond comparison with war time presentations in other capitals of Europe. The audience is the most interesting development. Amongst splendidly dressed people and beautiful women, obviously of the former bourgeois classes, people who have been able to make their own money last through the revolution, one sees unwashed, unshaved, rough workmen, dressed in dirty work clothes. They are recipients of tickets distributed free of charge by the government among factory workers and government employees. These sit without removing their caps, apparently enjoying the theater for the first time in their lives.

Ordinary people must buy tickets—only the privileged workman or government employee is the guest—at the box or from scalpers, the same as in capitalistic lands.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—Indications that the President would soon take a hand in the proposition of the enforcement question were seen today in a visit of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to the White House. Commissioner Roper favors the plan of commission enforcement, but doesn't want enforcement to be a part of the duties of his bureau.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, declared today that unless congress defines intoxicating liquors, the enforcement code will be useless in making the eighteenth amendment effective.

Senator Swanson Sounds Keynote Of Administration's Defense of The League of Nations Today

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(By United Press.)—The keynote of the administration's defense of the league of nations was sounded in the senate in a speech by Senator Swanson in that requirements for concurrence of the United States in every decision of the league council absolutely guaranteed this nation against surrendering its sovereignty. Swanson answered in detail every objection to the league covenant. In each case he pointed to the provision that every decision must be by unanimous vote, including that of the United States. After the council has acted, congress still has the power to refuse American acceptance of the council's advice in every case, Swanson declared.

President Wilson reiterated today his willingness to Senator Hitchcock to appear before the foreign relations committee to explain the treaty and league covenant, but requested that he be given plenty of advance notice. The itinerary of his cross-country trip is expected to be announced this week.

The foreign relations committee today ordered a favorable report on Senator Borah's resolution requesting the President to furnish a copy of any letter or other protest made against the Shantung settlement by the American peace delegation. Lodge's resolution asking the President for a copy of reported secret treaty between Japan Germany regarding Russia and China was also favorably reported, as was La Follette's asking for information concerning the reported invasion of Costa Rica by Nicaragua.

Claims American Intervention Would Bring About Serious Results

PARIS, July 14.—Intervention by the United States in Mexico would tend rather to complicate the situation than to ameliorate it, according to a statement made yesterday by Francisco de La Barra, former provisional president of Mexico, in referring to dispatches received in Paris to the effect that American intervention in the southern republic was possible.

"Though the dispatches brought to my attention do not give a clear idea of the present situation," said Senor de La Barra. "I consider it my duty to make known that any intervention in my country, instead of solving the situation, can only produce more serious complications which would postpone the organized peace we wish for. Such intervention would not only offend national sentiment, but would be an obstacle to the reconstruction of the country."

"Most elements in Mexico earnestly desire this organic peace which would facilitate the most advanced progress in law and order and enable Mexico to maintain the best relations with foreign countries through the recognition of international obligations and through the protection of life and property."

Clemenceau's Note Causes Despair Among Turks

PARIS, July 14.—The early reply of Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, to the claims of the Turkish mission which visited Paris has created a feeling of despair in Turkey, according to a dispatch from Constantinople.

The grand vizier, the message adds, is likely to resign.

Max Harden May Become German Ambassador

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, of Berlin, will probably be appointed German ambassador at Washington as soon as diplomatic relations are restored, says the Fremdenblatt, of Hamburg.

Railroad Accidents Are Now Fewer

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Results of the railroad administration's safety campaign, declared by Director General Hines to be "most satisfactory," were made public Saturday in statistics showing that in the first three months of this year 569 fewer persons were killed in railroad accidents than in the same period of 1918. The total number of accidents decreased 9,709.

Lansing Leaves For Home Today

PARIS, July 12.—Robert Lansing, American secretary of state, said good-bye to President Poincare last night. He will leave today for Brest on his way to America. Secretary Lansing expects to see Acting Secretary of State Polk before the latter sails for France to take his place at the peace conference.